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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COUNTRY	Czechoslovakia	REPORT		25X1
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ARMY review completed.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC							
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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4. [] sometime in 1952 about 15 to 20 persons were arrested for their alleged complicity in placing a time bomb in the home of a certain StB official [] who lived in Cerncice. They were also alleged to have placed a bomb in the home of another avid Communist [] who lived in Versovice.¹ The above-mentioned group of individuals was convicted and sent away. []
5. [] sometime in 1952 a member of the StB in Louny had had stones thrown through the windows of his home. He allegedly had shutters installed on all the windows of his home to discourage a recurrence of this incident.
6. [] this resistance group in Louny enjoyed much success in its work []

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Religious Demonstrations of an Anti-Regime Nature

7. [] manifestations of religious groups against the regime. [] was hardly possible in Czechoslovakia since the clergy there was State-supported. In the case of the Catholic Church, the priests had not had any connection with Rome since about 1952, and only pro-regime type clergymen were permitted to officiate. [] priests who refused to break with Rome were interned in a forced labor camp somewhere in Slovakia.

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Communist Popularity

8. [] the Communists were losing ground in Czechoslovakia [] the attitude of the people toward the present government was very disapproving, especially in the case of agricultural workers. These workers, some of whom formerly owned farms but were now working for the State after having had their farms confiscated, did not show much interest in raising good crops. [] very often there were news items about these people and their poor work. It was common knowledge that agricultural workers in general were deliberately slowing down their work, since most of the former land owners were not benefiting by the amount or quality of their food output.

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Military Desertions

9. [] Secret Control was off-limits to EM; only officers were permitted to enter. [] about five or six notices came into this office each week, reporting new deserters from the army. Most of them were from the infantry. These notices were in the form of "Wanted" posters, stating from what unit each individual had deserted and giving a general description of each deserter. []
- whenever a soldier failed to report to his unit within 24 hours after expiration of his pass or leave, he was classified as a deserter. This, however, did not necessarily indicate a desertion into foreign countries.

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10. Whenever a deserter was apprehended, a special notice stating "search is ended" was circulated. These notices indicated the name and unit of the deserter, as well as the serial number of the first notice for reference purposes. [redacted]

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Mail Censorship

11. [redacted] people were opposed to mail censorship and therefore did not write as many letters as they would have liked. [redacted] mail going abroad was censored. [redacted]

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12. [redacted] packages mailed to destinations outside of Czechoslovakia were also opened and inspected. Sometime in February 1955 [redacted] at the Louny post office, [redacted] some individuals submitting packages for inspection. All the contents of their packages were laid out on a table and checked by a customs official. This practice undoubtedly increased the animosity of the people against the Communist regime.

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13. A poster on one of the post office windows listed days on which packages intended for mailing outside of Czechoslovakia were examined. [redacted]

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Estimate of Resistance Potential

14. [redacted] it would be very difficult to estimate in numbers the resistance potential of Czechoslovakia. However, [redacted] about 80 percent of the people would resist the regime actively, and possibly another 5 or 10 percent could be swayed, if the people knew that they had a fair opportunity of succeeding with a resistance movement and were assured of assistance by outside forces. Many individuals, especially those with large families, were going along with the regime because they felt that it would be of no use to resist.

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15. [redacted] with the city of Most (N 50-32, E 13-39). [redacted] it was hard to estimate the percentage of its population which would actively support and/or join Allied forces should the occasion arise. [redacted] 80 percent would respond [redacted]

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1. [redacted] Comment: Cerncice and Versovice are villages located within five kilometers of Louny. [redacted]

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REPORT [REDACTED]

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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 23 August 1955

SUBJECT Resistance and Unrest

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Alleged Active Resistance Group in Louny

1. [REDACTED] there was a resistance organization in Louny (N 50-21, E 13-48). This organization allegedly had the mission of eliminating Communists who were well known for their party activities. [REDACTED] rarely did anyone talk about it for fear of being heard by the wrong person. [REDACTED] the membership consisted of people such as factory workers, farmers and former shopkeepers.
2. [REDACTED] one individual was arrested sometime in 1951 and sentenced for 10 years to the Jachymov uranium mines where most political prisoners were interned. He was sentenced for alleged anti-state activity in connection with placing a bomb in the house of a certain Dr. Soukup, a resident of Louny. Soukup was known for reporting people to the StB. Although he was not home at the time of the explosion, considerable damage was done to his property. As a result of this incident, the home of the sentenced individual was confiscated and his family was ordered to leave the property.
3. [REDACTED] an [REDACTED] employee of the Czechoslovak Railroads (CSD) was arrested [REDACTED] the material for making the home-made bomb used in the above cited incident was stolen from the CSD. This man was also tried and given a very severe sentence, [REDACTED]

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW